GLASS FINDS FROM BAYT RĀS, ANCIENT CAPITOLIAS OF THE DECAPOLIS: RECENT DISCOVERIES

Mariusz Burdajewicz

Introduction

The assemblage of approximately 60 diagnostic glass fragments retrieved during the first season of excavation at Bayt Rās date from the Late Roman to Byzantine - Umayyad periods (late fourth to eighth centuries) (Burdajewicz 2015). The repertoire of types is rather limited, consisting chiefly of table vessels that included fragments predominantly of bottles, drinking vessels (beakers; goblets), bowls and bowl-lamps. They are well known types with parallels coming from a wide geographical area, initially that of the Early Roman-period Decapolis which later became the provinces of *Palaestina Prima*, *Secunda* and *Tertia*. These were superceded by the Byzantine Diocese of the East, which eventually became the territory of Bilad ash-Sham.

Fifty-one pieces from the excavated areas were selected to illustrate this assemblage. The present paper also includes thirty-seven fragments collected during the 2014 survey of the area immediately west of the Roman theatre, which measured 120 m east - west by 40 m north - south (Burdajewicz 2014; Mlynarczyk 2014).

The dating of glass finds proposed in this paper is based both on pottery contexts of individual baskets (Mlynarczyk 2015, this volume) and on published comparanda from elsewhere. All dates are AD.

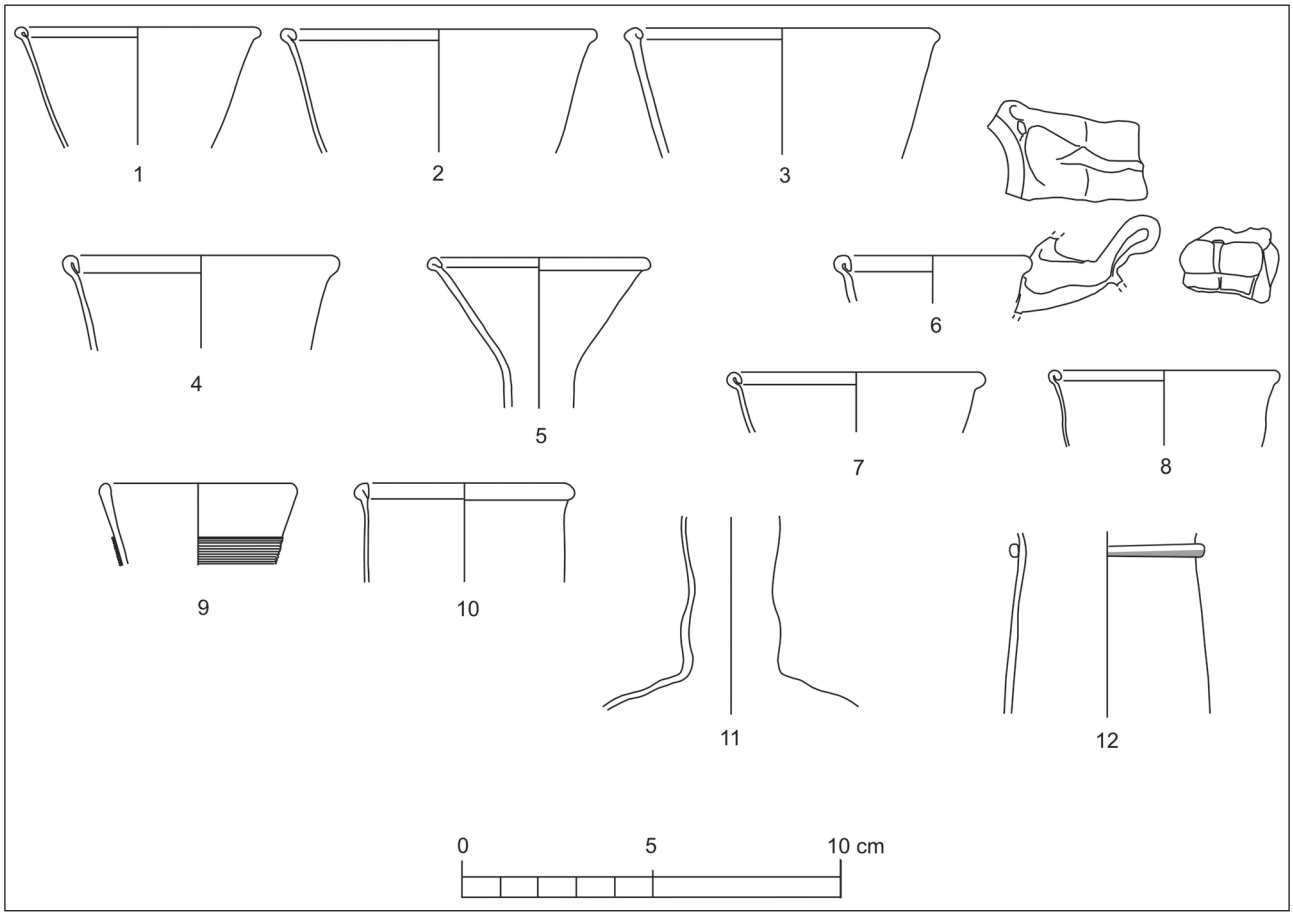
Presentation of the Finds

Closed Shapes: Bottles, Fasks, Jugs and Flagons (**Figs. 1, 5: 52-57**)

Fragments 1 - 5 belong to vessels with funnel mouths and infolded, rounded rims. One fragment (5) also preserves the upper part of a cylindrical, narrow neck. Pieces 6 - 8 represent a funnel mouth variant with a convex neck and infolded, rounded rim. Fragment 6 is apparently part of a jug with an attached broad handle rising above the rim. Fragment 9 is a single example of downward-tapering neck with rounded rim and fine trails wrapped tightly around the neck. The pottery context allows these vessels to be assigned to the period between the fifth / sixth and sixth / seventh centuries.

Funnel-shaped mouths, associated with various body shapes (globular; cylindrical; pear-shaped), are a hallmark of mass-produced glass vessels during the Byzantine and Umayyad periods. They correspond to Dussart Type BX "flacons" (1998: 18-19, 128-158). Numerous parallels can be cited: Bosra; Amman (Dussart 1998: 128-158); Jerash (Kehrberg 1986: fig. 9: 11, 32-33, 43-44; Meyer 1987: 202, fig. 9: O-S); 'Ayn az-Zara / Callirrhoe (Dussart 1997: pl. 27: 4-6, 13-15); Hammat Gader (Cohen 1997: 419-425, pls VI, VII: 1-6); Beth Shean, Byzantine and Umayyad periods (Hadad 2006: fig. 19.3: 34, 38-45, 2005: pl. 7: 114-124, 132-138, pl. 8: 157-164); Khirbat al-Ni'ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007: 98-103, figs 11-13 and further parallels therein); Beirut, sixth - seventh centuries (Jennings 2006: 159, figs 7.4 and 7.5).

Fragment 10 is a cylindrical neck with upright infolded and thickened rim. Parallels can be found at Horbat Qastra Cave 1071, late sixth - seventh centuries (Gorin-Rosen 2013: fig. 25: 16), Burial Caves 1 and 2 at Khirbat al-Shubeika, sixth century (Gorin-Rosen 2002: 297-298, fig. 6: 43, 306-307, fig. 2: 9 and references therein). Fragment 11 is part of a bottle with a narrow neck and probably a globular body; it has a constriction between



1. Bayt Rās 2015 Excavations. Glass Bottles / Flasks / Jugs (drawing D. Mazanek; Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

the body and neck, and in the middle of the preserved height of the neck. Fragment 12, an upward-tapering neck, is decorated with a single trail. These last three vessels are dated by context to the sixth / seventh centuries.

Fragments 52 - 56, which come from the survey, illustrate more variants of funnel mouths with infolded rims. Rim fragment 57, owing to its small diameter, may belong to an *unguentarium*-type vessel. They can be attributed to the same date as fragments 1 - 12, discussed above.

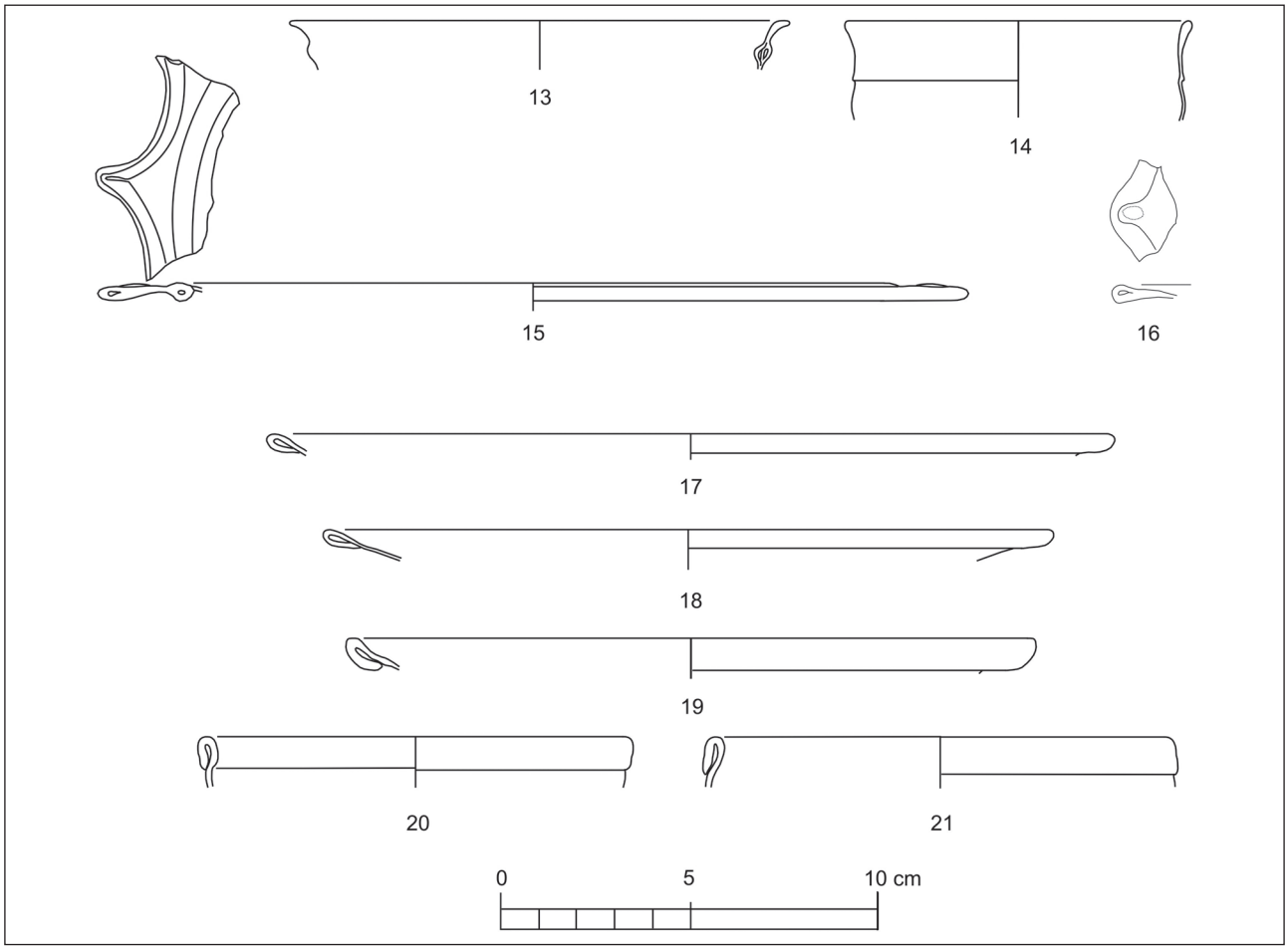
Bowls (**Figs. 2, 5: 58-69**)

Deep bowl number 13 (from topsoil) is characterized by a double fold placed below a rounded, flaring rim. Such bowls are known from the Early Roman period up to the early fifth century. They correspond to Dussart type BI. 4213a22 (1998: 67, pl. 6). A similar bowl fragment unearthed at ‘Ayn az-Zara / Callirrhoe is firmly dated to the second century by its stratigraphic position (Dussart 1997: 97, pl. 22: 7). The Sanctuary of Zeus at Jerash yielded a double-fold rim dated by context to the fifth - sixth centuries (Dussart 1998: 67, pl. 6: 23). A similar rim comes from a mid-second / third to fourth century context at Beirut Souk 2 (Jennings 2006: 76, fig. 4.8: 1). Other published close parallels come from Meiron, late fourth century (Meyers *et al*. 1981: pl. 9.10: 6); Khirbat al-Ni‘ana, fourth century (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007: 82, fig. 3: 3-4); Khirbat al-Shubeika, fifth century (Gorin-Rosen 2002, fig. 1: 2).

Bowl 14 has a thickened, rounded out-turned rim and convex wall with a delicate horizontal rib or bulge in the middle of its preserved height. Pottery material associated with the bowl is dated to the sixth / seventh centuries.

Fragment 15 belongs to a bowl with a wide, pinched horizontal rim shaped like a scallop shell. The pottery context in which it was found associates it with the fifth century.

This bowl represents a relatively uncommon type of vessel; only a very small number have



2. Bayt Rās 2015 excavations. Glass bowls (Drawing D. Mazanek; Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

been published to date. Parallels for this type can be found in a late fourth / early fifth century assemblage from Beirut (Jennings 2006: 77, fig. 4.9: 1). A similar fragment (probably with a polygonal rim) was unearthed in a fifth century context at Hippos / Sussita (Burdajewicz forthcoming). Another close parallel, from a Byzantine monastery at Khirbat aṣ-Ṣuyyagh, is dated to the Late Byzantine / early Umayyad period (Taxel 2009: 145, fig. 1: 1). A similar rim was also recovered from En-Gedi strata II - III, which date to the Late Roman - Byzantine period (Jackson-Tal 2007: 483, pl. 6:1 and additional parallels therein). Other examples are known from Karanis in Egypt, dated to the fourth - fifth centuries (Harden 1936: pl. XIV: 259); Ayios Philon in Cyprus, Roman period (du Plat Taylor and Megaw 1981: fig. 46: 7); Carthage and Rome, fourth century (cited by Jennings 2006: 77). From the topsoil comes another small pinched rim fragment (16), which probably represents the same kind of vessel as that discussed above.

The characteristic feature of bowls 17 - 19 is a flattened rim folded outwards and down. The ceramic material associated with them has been dated to the sixth - eighth centuries. These bowls belong to a large group of vessels widespread in the eastern Mediterranean. They can vary considerably in the size and form of the body (deep; shallow), thickness of walls and even type of base. Some parallels can be cited from Beth Shean, Byzantine - Umayyad periods (Hadad 2005: pl. 3: 51-71, 2006: fig. 19.1: 11-14); Hippos / Sussita, Byzantine - Umayyad periods (Burdajewicz 2006: 133, fig. 1-30, 2011: figs 2-B: 26-28, 4: 8, 10, forthcoming); Jalame, fourth century (Weinberg and Goldstein 1988: 41-44, figs 4-3); Hammat Gader, end of the Roman period (Cohen 1997: 396-398, pl. I: 1-3). They were also common in Cyprus around the third / fourth centuries (Vessberg 1956: 132, fig. 42: 10-13, Type IIα) and at Karanis in Egypt (Harden 1936: pl. XI: 1-29).

Fragments 66 and 67 from the survey are deep vessels with out-turned, rounded rims and slightly sloping walls. They are classified here as bowls, but one cannot exclude the possibility that they might belong to bottles or flasks.

Fragments 20 - 21 and 68 - 69 represent variants of the same general type of bowl as 17 - 19. Upright (instead of horizontal or diagonal) flattened rims are folded upwards and downwards. These bowls were deeper and, to judge by the preserved parts of their walls, had a convex or conical body profile. One of them (69) preserves a vertical D-shaped suspension handle attached to the rim and body (originally there were almost certainly three handles). It doubtless served as a hanging oil lamp suspended by three metal chains. We can assume that at least three other bowls (20, 21 and 68) were also used as hanging oil lamps. The pottery context of bowls 20 - 21 suggests a sixth - seventh century date.

These suspended bowl-lamps made their first appearance in the fifth century and were, alongside stemmed bowl-shaped lamps, the most common form of lighting throughout the Byzantine and Umayyad periods, and even later (Gorin-Rosen and Winter 2010: 172-175). Among the many parallels one may refer to the following examples: Jerash (Meyer 1987: 205, figs 11: N-Q, 12: P-Q); Hammat Gader (Cohen 1997: 402-403, pl. II: 13-15; Hippos / Sussita (Burdajewicz 2011: 33-35, figs 2-B: 31, 5: 29); Beth Shean (Hadad 2005: pl. 22: 413-422). Such lamps belong to Dussart Type BVI (1998: 78-86 with further parallels therein).

Fragment 64 found in the survey is a medium sized, shallow or deep bowl with an incurving, rounded and slightly thickened rim, a very thin wall and blowing spirals. The closest parallels to the shape can be found amongst plain bowls dated to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods at Beth Shean (Hadad 2006: fig. 19.1: 3, 2005: pl. 1: 4, 2: 34-36). A deep bowl with a similar rim found at Khirbat al-Ni‘ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007: 84, fig. 4: 2) has been dated to the same period. An example from Tiberias has been broadly dated to the Umayyad and Abbasid - Fatimid periods (Hadad 2008: fig. 5.1: 13). An earlier example of a comparable bowl comes from a mid-third century context at the Athenian agora (Weinberg and Stern 2009: 100, no 214, fig. 15 and pl. 20).

Bowls of this type could equally be used as oil lamps; a fragment of a vessel identified as such and dated to the fifth - seventh centuries was found in the Northern Church at Rehovot-in-the-Negev (Patrich 1988: 139, fig. 14: 32).

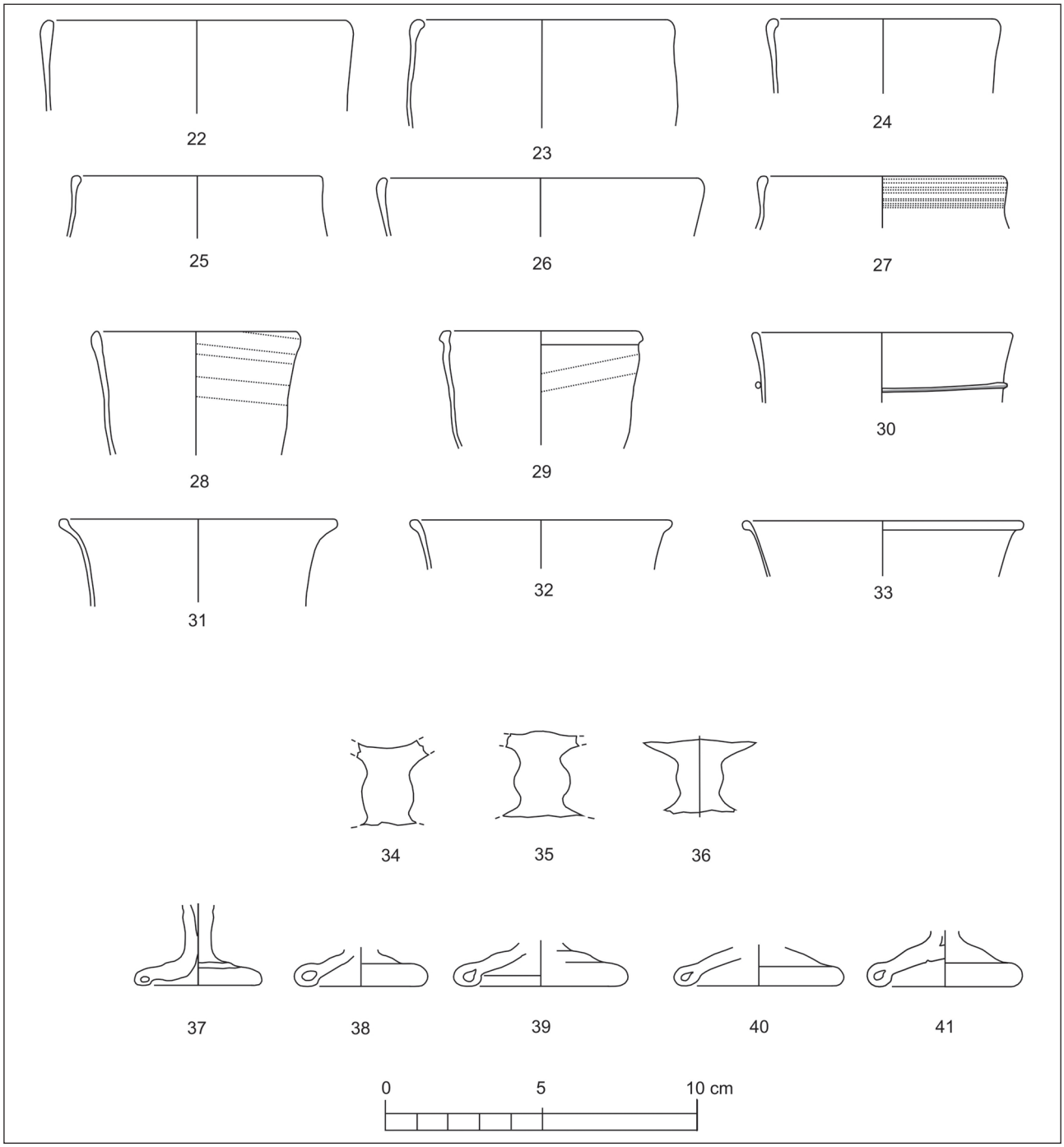
It should also be noted that the general profile of the example under discussion here closely resembles earlier shallow bowls which, however, have cracked-off rims instead of the rounded rim of bowl 64. This type was very popular in the fourth and fifth centuries, but largely disappeared over the course of the sixth century. Numerous examples of such vessels were found, amongst others, at Beirut (Jennings 2006: 92-95, figs 5.8: 2, 5.9: 12, 15-19). Bowls of this type are sometimes referred to as hanging lamps, in that they could be placed in metal rings and be suspended by three chains (Jennings 2006: 92).

Drinking Vessels: Beakers or Goblets / Wine Glasses (**Figs. 3, 6: 70-83**)

In the case of drinking vessels, there is some difficulty with the exact identification of a given type. Usually a beaker is defined as a vessel with a flat bottom, whilst a goblet has a stem and base. However, both beakers and goblets may share a common type of rim. Therefore, in the case of small rim fragments and the upper parts of vessels, precise classification is almost impossible in most cases. Since the majority of bases discovered at Bayt Rās are stemmed, it has been assumed that most rims likewise belong to goblets rather than to beakers. Additionally, the possibility that some of the simple rims, particularly those of small diameter, may represent bottles or flasks cannot be excluded.

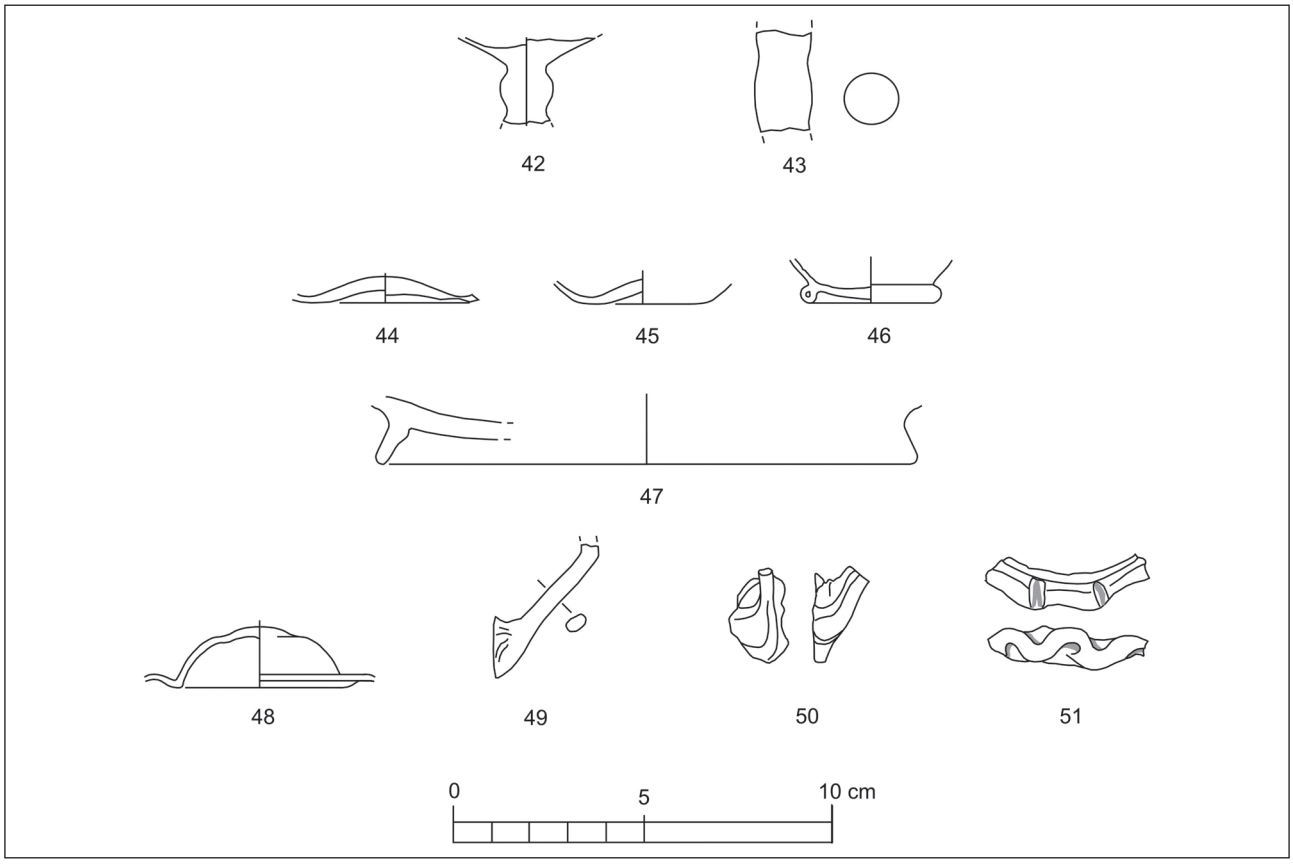
Simple bowls, probably beakers, are represented by fragments 22 - 27 and 58 - 63. They have upright, simple, rounded or triangular (and sometimes slightly incurving) rims. Bowl 30 additionally has a single trail below the rim. Such bowls were quite common during the Late Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

Fragments 28-29 are characterised by their flaring, rounded and slightly thickened rims. They belong to a large family of drinking vessels that used to be classified as goblets, wine goblets or wine glasses. They correspond to Isings Form 111 (1957: 139-140) and Dussart



3. Bayt Rās 2015 Excavations. Glass Drinking Vessels (Drawing D. Mazanek; Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

type B.VIII.3321 (1998: 114, pl. 26). There are several variants of rim (simple; rounded), body profile (U-shaped; bell-shaped; conical), stem (hollow; solid; knobbed) and base (pushed-in; tubular ring; flat disk; slightly concave disk). A great number of such vessels have been found at various sites of the Byzantine and Umayyad periods. Here we refer just to parallels from Beirut (Jennings 2006: figs 1.6-1.9); Pella (Smith and Day 1989: pl. 60: 9); Jerash (Kehrberg 1986: 375, fig. 9: 25-28; Meyer 1987: fig. 10: V, X-Z), Amman (Dussart 1998: 114, pl. 26: BVIII.332, 27-33 with further parallels therein); Hammat Gader (Cohen 1997: 405-407, pl. III: 1-4); Beth Shean (Hadad 2005: pl. 21: 400-411); Horbat Castra (Gorin-Rosen 2013: 99, fig. 24: 7). Examples from the first half of the eighth century have also been found



4. Bayt Rās 2015 Excavations. Glass - Varia (Drawing D. Mazanek; Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

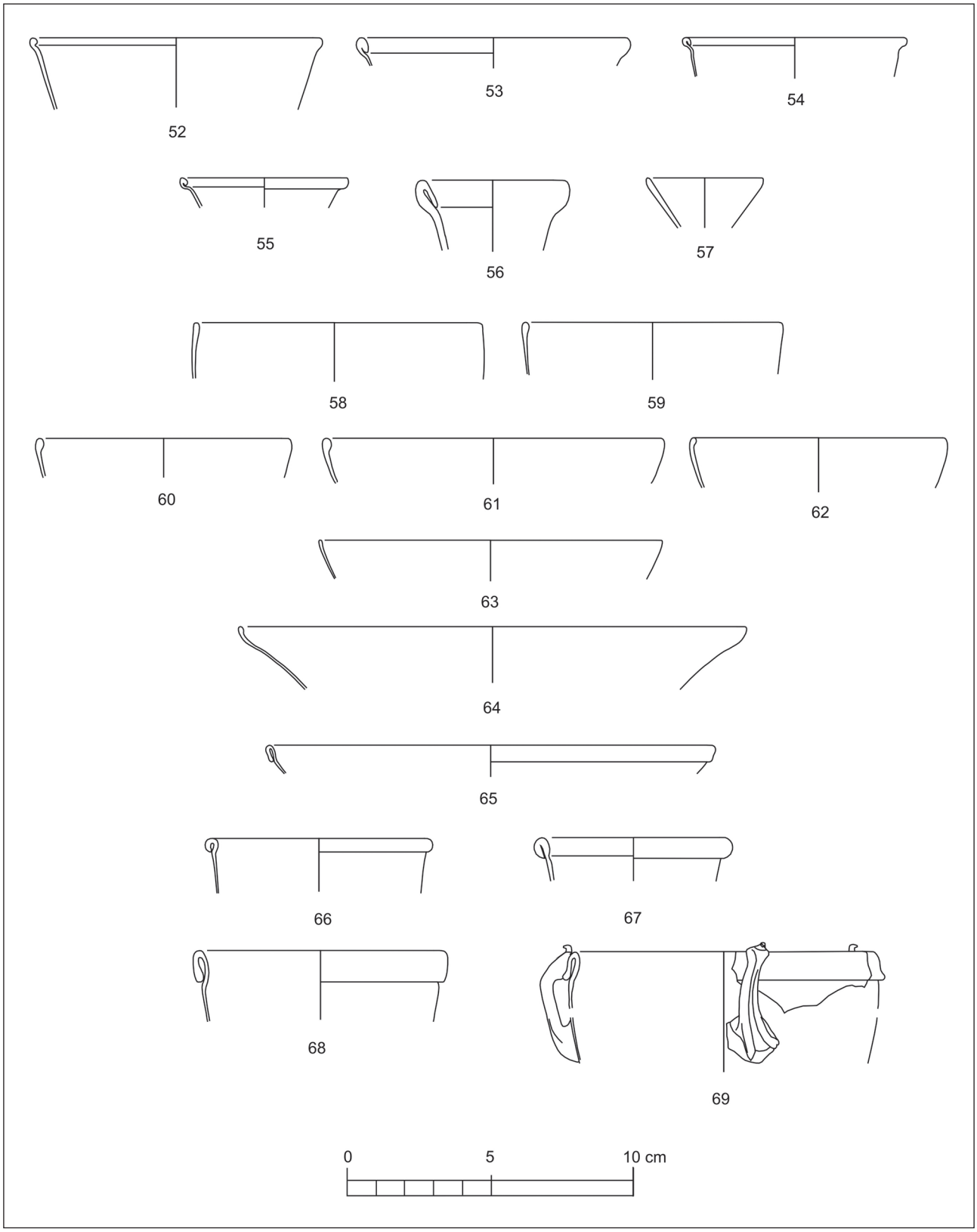
at Hippos / Sussita. One of them is a goblet with a flaring rounded rim, simple solid stem, flat bottom and bell-shaped body adorned with shallow mould-blown rhomboids (Burdajewicz 2011: 38, fig. 9, 2006: 129-130, figs 1: 12, 13, 15, 5). Outside the Syro-Palestinian region, stemmed goblets are known from, amongst other locations, Karanis (Harden 1936: pl. XVI: 479-484) and Sardis (von Saldern 1980: 53-60).

Two kinds of stem were unearthed at Bayt Rās: (a) knobbed (34 - 36) and (b) plain and slightly concave (76). Amongst the bases, three types can be distinguished: (a) pushed-in (37 - 41, 77), (b) tubular ring (78 - 79) and (c) flat disc, sometimes with a concave centre (80 - 83).

Owing to their very fragmented state of preservation, it cannot be stated whether stems 42, 43 and 75 belong to stemmed goblets or to stemmed bowl-lamps.

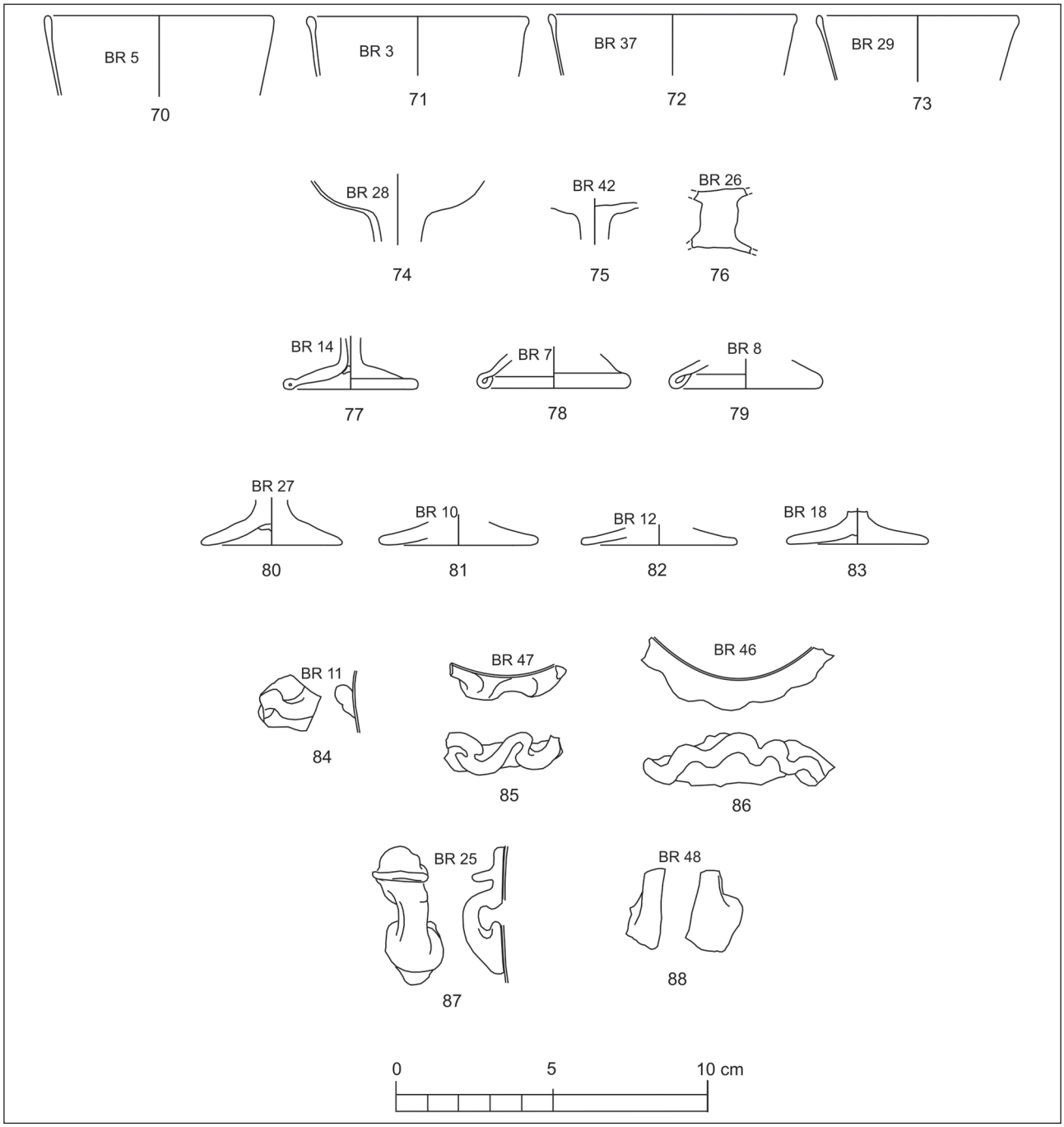
It should be noted that some of the goblet-type rims discussed above could be associated with stemmed lamps. An example of at least one such lamp was found. It is a fragmentarily preserved bowl with a convex wall and sloping hollow stem (74). Alongside three-handled hanging bowl-lamps, such as 69, stemmed lamps were in common use during the Byzantine and Umayyad periods. While the bowl had usually convex walls and a simple upright and rounded rim, stems were more differentiated. They were either long or short, hollow or solid. The solid stems could be either smooth or multi-knobbed. Examples of stemmed lamps dating to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods have been published, e.g. from Umm Qays; Jerash; Amman (Dussart 1998: 86-88, type BVI.2); Hammat Gader (Cohen 1997: 403-404, pl. II: 16: 16-22); Hippos / Sussita (Burdajewicz 2011: 32-33, figs 2-B: 32-38, 4: 13-14, 26, 5: 7, 13, 26-27); Beth Shean (Hadad 2005: pl. 22: 424-442).

Stemmed lamps were placed in the openings of metal chandeliers, *viz*. multiple-lamp holders (*polycandela*; *palamai*; *stephanitai*) equipped with tree chains and suspended from ceilings. Many such lighting devices have been found in churches, synagogues and other buildings, e.g. the Bishop Marianos Church at Jerash (Gawlikowski and Musa 1986: 153, figs 9-10); North-Western Church at Sussita (Burdajewicz



5. Bayt Rās 2014 Survey. Glass Bottles and Bowls (Drawing and Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

2011: 36, fig. 8); synagogue at Beth Shean (Zori 1967: fig. 11.5); House of the Fountains, Beirut (Jennings 2006: figs 6.27-6.28). Another way of using stemmed lamps was to place them in metal holders attached to the wall (Hadad 2003: 194).



6. Bayt Rās 2014 Survey. Glass Drinking Vessels and Varia (Drawing and Computer Rendering: M. Burdajewicz).

Miscellanea

A single example of what appears to be a glass lid (48) was found in a sixth / seventh-century context. It has a dome-like shape, with a slightly rounded section on top and a wide flange (edge not preserved) around the bottom. It belongs to a large group of domed glass lids corresponding to Isings Form 66a (1957: 85) and Vessberg Type II (1956: 173), among which some variants can be distinguished. Somewhat similar lids dated to the third to mid-fourth century were found in Hanita Tomb XV (Barag 1978, 31-32, fig. 15: 68-69 and further parallels therein). Numerous lids of various kinds, probably from the third century, are known from Cyprus (Vessberg 1956: 172-173). An interesting example of a domed lid associated with a cinerary jar, probably from Italy, is in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum (Hayes 1975: 148, 185, fig. 20: 615).

The glass assemblage from the site also includes a few bases. Two of them, with concave bottoms (44 - 45), probably belonged to bottles. A ring base fragment (47) could be part of a large, shallow bowl. Thick wavy trails (51, 84 - 86) are decorative elements, which doubtless once adorned the necks of bottles or flasks. Fragment 49 represents a simple vertical rod handle, while fragments 50 and 88 are suspension handles from bowl-lamp type vessels. Rod handle 87 has horizontal pinched thumb rest.

Glass Chunks (**Fig. 7**)

In addition to the fragments of glass vessels, a considerable number of small and medium-sized (up to 5 *cm*) raw glass chunks were unearthed. The chunks are of bluish green, bluish and greenish hues. Numerous glass chunks were also found at the site during the 2014 survey (Burdajewicz 2014). These new finds are additional to the glass chunks recovered previously from the nearby area of the Roman theatre during archaeological work

7. Bayt Rās 2014 and 2015. Chunks of Raw Glass.

conducted by the Irbid / Bayt Rās Project and Department of Antiquities of Jordan (Abd-Allah 2010; Juma al-Shami 2005: fig. 4). All of these finds are suggestive of the presence of a glass workshop somewhere in the vicinity.

Dr Mariusz Burdajewicz
Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures
Polish Academy of Sciences
72, Nowy Swiat, 00-330 Warsaw
Poland
Email: mariuszali@yahoo.fr / susyam@wp.pl

Catalogue

Finds from the 2014 Excavations (B = Basket)

Fig. 1

1. B 004.01. Bottle / flask. Funnel mouth with infolded rim. Light bluish green.
2. B 021.01. Bottle / flask. Funnel mouth with infolded rim. Light blue.
3. B 026.01. Bottle / flask. Funnel mouth with infolded rim. Colourless with light green tinge.
4. B 021.03. Bottle / flask. Funnel mouth with infolded rim. Light blue.
5. B 016.01. Bottle / flask. Funnel mouth with infolded rim. Light blue.
6. B 028.01. Bottle / flask. Convex mouth with infolded rim. Broad handle rises above rim. Light blue.
7. B 026.02. Bottle / flask. Convex mouth with infolded rim. Light green
8. B 003.02. Bottle / flask. Convex mouth with infolded rim. Light bluish green.
9. B 021.04. Bottle / flask. Funnel shaped neck with thickened, out-rounded rim. Thin trails on the neck. Light blue glass; olive green threads.
10. 024.02. Bottle / flask. Cylindrical neck with thickened, infolded rim. Light greenish blue.
11. 016.02. Bottle / flask. Fragment of neck and body. Light blue.
12. 026.03. Bottle / flask. Fragment of upward-tapering neck with single trail. Colourless with yellowish green tinge; light greenish trail.

Fig. 2

13. B 001.01. Bowl. Flaring rim with double fold below. Light blue.
14. B 003.03. Bowl. Collar bellow rim. Light bluish green.
15. B 051.01. Bowl. Pinched rim. Light bluish green.
16. B 011.01. Bowl. Pinched rim. Bluish green.
17. B 023.01. Bowl. Out-folded rim. Light greenish blue.
18. B 038.01. Bowl. Out-folded rim. Light greenish blue.
19. B 025.02. Bowl. Out-folded rim. Light green.
20. B 035.03. Bowl. Out-folded rim. Colourless, light green tinge.
21. B 036.01. Bowl. Out-folded rim. Colourless, light green tinge.

FIg. 3

22. B 022.02. Drinking vessel. Thickened, upright rounded rim. Light blue.
23. B 024.01. Drinking vessel. Thickened, incurving rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
24. B 022.04. Drinking vessel. Thickened, incurving rounded rim. Light bluish green.
25. B 032.02. Drinking vessel. Thickened, incurving rounded rim. Light bluish green.
26. B 022.03. Drinking vessel. Thickened, upright rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
27. B 021.02. Drinking vessel. Thickened, slightly incurving rounded rim. Light blue. Yellowish trails on and below rim.
28. B 003.01. Drinking vessel. Thickened, upright rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
29. B 025.01. Drinking vessel. Thickened, upright triangular rim. Light bluish green.
30. B 008.01. Drinking vessel. Simple, upright rounded rim. Light blue; opaque trail below rim.
31. B 032.01. Goblet. Thickened, flaring rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
32. B 040.01. Goblet. Thickened, flaring rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
33. B 027.01. Goblet. Thickened, flaring rounded rim. Light blue greenish.
34. B 008.02. Goblet. Solid knob stem. Light blue.
35. B 031.01. Goblet. Solid knob stem. Green.
36. Area 3-S, surface. Goblet. Solid knob stem. Green.
37. B 015.01. Goblet. Pushed-in base with hollow ring and lower part of solid stem. Olive green.
38. B 004.03.Goblet. Pushed-in base with

hollow ring. Green.
39. B 015.02. Goblet. Pushed-in base with hollow ring. Light blue.
40. B 022.05. Goblet. Pushed-in base with hollow ring. Light blue.
41. B 025.03. Goblet. Pushed-in base with hollow ring and lowest part of stem. Light blue.

Fig. 4
42. B 039.01. Solid knob stem and lower part of bowl. Light green.
43. B 001.04. Solid stem. Light blue.
44. B 022.06. Slightly concave base. Light blue.
45. B 026.04. Concave base. Light green.
46. B 027.02. Foot ring base. Light blue.
47. B 016.03. Ring base. Green.
48. B 001.03. Lid. Dome-shaped. Yellowish green.
49. B 012.01. Plain rod handle. Light green.
50. B 028.02. Handle. Green.
51. B 034.01. Thick wavy trail applied to a neck. Green.

Finds from the 2014 Survey (A = Area)
Fig. 5
52. A 6-N. Downward-tapering neck. Infolded rounded rim. Light blue.
53. A 5-N. Funnel neck. Infolded rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
54. A 4-S. Downward-tapering neck. Infolded rounded rim. Light blue.
55. A 4-N. Funnel neck. Infolded rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
56. A 1-S. Downward-tapering neck. Infolded rounded and flattened rim. Green.
57. A 4-N. Funnel neck. Simple rounded rim. Greenish (sea-green).
58. A 5-N. Bowl. Straight wall. Simple rounded rim. Light blue.
59. A 2-N. Bowl. Straight wall. Slightly thickened rounded rim. Greenish blue.
60. A 4-3. Bowl. Thickened, slightly incurving rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
61. A 3-S. Bowl. Thickened, slightly incurving rounded rim. Light greenish blue.
62. A 2-N. Bowl. Thickened, slightly incurving rounded rim. Greenish (sea-green).
63. A 4-S. Bowl. Downward tapering wall. Colourless with bluish tinge.
64. A 5-S. Bowl. Downward tapering wall. Thickened, slightly incurving rim. Colourless with bluish tinge.
65. A 4-S. Bowl. Diagonal walls. Out- and down-folded, flattened rim. Greenish (sea-green).
66. A 3-S. Bowl? Straight wall. Out-curving, rounded rim. Greenish blue.
67. A 2-S. Bowl? Straight wall. Out-curving, rounded rim. Light bluish green.
68. A 4-S. Bowl. Concave wall. Out- and-down folded, flattened rim. Light green.
69. A 6-N. Bowl. Concave wall. Out- and down-folded, flattened rim. Light green.

Fig. 6
70. A 5-N. Drinking vessel or bottle / flask / jug. Light blue.
71. A 6-N. Drinking vessel or bottle / flask / jug. Light blue.
72. A 6-S. Drinking vessel or bottle / flask / jug. Greenish blue.
73. A 2-S. Drinking vessel or bottle / flask / jug. Greenish (sea-green).
74. A 3-N. Lower part of bowl and hollow stem. Bluish green.
75. A 4-S. Lower part of bowl and solid stem. Greenish blue.
76. A 4-S. Solid knob stem. Bluish green.
77. A 5-N. Goblet. Pushed-in base with hollow ring and lower part of stem. Bluish green.
78. A 4-N. Goblet. Tubular ring base. Olive green.
79. A 4-N. Goblet. Tubular ring base. Olive green.
80. A 4-S. Goblet. Circular foot, concave on underside. Annular pontil scar. Greenish blue.
81. A 6-N. Goblet. Circular foot, concave on underside. Light blue.
82. A 6-S. Goblet. Circular foot, concave on underside. Light blue.
83. A 4-S. Goblet. Circular foot, concave on underside. Sea-green.
84. A 6-N. Thick wavy trail applied to a neck. Greenish blue.
85. A 2-N. Thick wavy trail applied to a neck. Olive green.
86. A 4-S. Thick wavy trail applied to a neck. Green.
87. A 6-N. Rod handle with horizontal pinched thumb-rest. Green.

88. A 1-S. Simple suspension handle from bowl-lamp. Greenish blue.

Fig. 7
Chunks of raw glass

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